

WOMAN'S ACT LED TO ADLON TRAGEDY

She Waved Handkerchief at
Departing Baltic Troops,
Which Mob Resented.

FIRING THEN FOLLOWED

Ten Minutes Later Another
Detachment Turned Guns
on the Crowd.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 19 (Delayed).—The waving of a handkerchief by a woman from an upper window of the Hotel Adlon after the departing Baltic troops this afternoon was the signal for a mob attack upon the hotel, and it followed the firing of the troops on the crowd, which resulted in the death of at least three persons and the wounding of a score of others. The lobby of the fashionable hotel, which is the home of the allied press, became an improvised hospital, with patients stretched upon the marble floors.

The tragedy is perhaps without significance as affecting the general situation, but it was indicative of the state of the feeling existing between the population and the representatives of the revolutionary elements, and it is feared that it may be only the prelude to more serious conflicts.

As the Baltic columns marched away from the massed of the city the crowds which had gathered to witness the departure began to grow, and the working class, who were the most numerous, became an unruly mob, shouting and waving their fists. As the end of the first detachment of soldiers swung by, however, the people on the street immediately turned their attention to the Adlon, which is a fashionable hotel, the working class, who were the most numerous, became an unruly mob, shouting and waving their fists. As the end of the first detachment of soldiers swung by, however, the people on the street immediately turned their attention to the Adlon, which is a fashionable hotel, the working class, who were the most numerous, became an unruly mob, shouting and waving their fists.

The crowd in front of the Adlon steadily increased, and hostile eyes were directed up into the windows where the guests were seen. When one of the women began waving her handkerchief, a mob of angry, shouting, and waving their fists. As the end of the first detachment of soldiers swung by, however, the people on the street immediately turned their attention to the Adlon, which is a fashionable hotel, the working class, who were the most numerous, became an unruly mob, shouting and waving their fists.

The terrified people, surging against the grating as the machine gun fired, sent it down with a crash, and the crowd poured into the lobby. Three persons who had been wounded outside were brought into the lobby, which soon was cleared of the untouched invaders. Virtually a similar scene was repeated ten minutes later, when a detachment of Baltic troops, turning at the Brandenburg gate, fired departing shots from machine guns into the crowd in front of the Adlon. The grating, which had been replaced, was again torn down by the rush of the crowd to escape the bullets. This time a larger number of casualties resulted, fifteen wounded being taken into the hotel from the Unter-den-Linden and Wilhelmstrasse entrances. Three of these wounded persons died later.

Go to Bed Hungry.

The majority of the guests in the hotel, including a number of American women, took refuge in their rooms behind double locked doors, believing the hotel would be sacked by the mob. Among the guests only a few were daring enough to venture out into the dark streets tonight to reach some of the restaurants, which are now reopening, almost all of the guests going to bed hungry.

From the very start of the movement of the Baltic troops out of the city trouble had been in the air. The attitude of the crowds that had congregated behind the barred wire barricades in Unter-den-Linden was menacing even before the troops moved, as they stood with their equipment packed, ready for departure, and formed into line in the Wilhelmstrasse in front of the Government buildings, where they had been quartered. When, after an hour's delay, the word finally was given to the troops to march, the crowd began flinging stones at the troops and crying "Shame! Shame!" at them.

Unter-den-Linden was solidly backed on both sides with people, and through this lane the long line of marching soldiers passed, with their lumbering field guns and flame throwers. The soldiers were in no mood for derision on the part of the spectators, and they replied with sarcastic things and bitter retorts. Some of the soldiers unbuckled their hand grenades from their belts and brandished them as if to throw them, at which the crowd would scatter wildly, only to return to continue jeering at other detachments.

LONDON, March 19.—A Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

The Baltic soldiers marched to the accompaniment of drums and with Prussian banners flying. They were armed, carrying their rifles ready to fire and with their fingers on the triggers. Their behavior could not have been more provocative. Workers standing on the sidewalk seemed boiling with excitement, and none could understand why the troops had been permitted to withdraw without giving up their arms. Few be-

\$4.00
ROUND TRIP
Including War Tax
Washington
OR
Baltimore
SUNDAYS
March 21, April 18 and May 16
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
New York (Penn. Sta.) 12:10 AM
Returning Leaves 4:35 PM
Washington 4:35 PM
Baltimore 5:40 PM
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
The right is reserved to limit the sale of tickets to the capacity of equipment available.

Pennsylvania R. R.

SPARTACANS PUT NOSKE IN KAPP PLOT

Berlin Placarded With Accusation That He Participated in Coup d'Etat.

RED OPERATIONS WANING

Capital's Socialists Said to Be Drafting Charter for Soviet Government.

SPEEDY ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON KAPP

Continued from First Page.

Germany, at the same time flinging out the threat that unless the Allies do this there will be applied in this country "the unquenchable firebrand of Bolshevism," which will have a far-reaching world effect.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's maneuver proclamation, calling on the soldiers to ignore party feeling and to work for the best interests of the Fatherland, is accepted by Ebert as marking the complete breakdown of the monarchist regime.

While the Ebert Government is claiming credit for the overthrow of Kapp, the leaders feel that all the credit for this should go to the German workers, who, by their spontaneous and united action, made the military dictatorship impossible.

SOCIALISTS CENTRE ATTACK ON NOSKE

Fall of 'Germany's Strong Man' Is Predicted.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

STUTTGART, March 19.—The end of the career of Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense in the Gustav Bauer cabinet and known as "Germany's strong man," is foreshadowed as a result of the hostility to him displayed in the sessions here of the National Assembly by Majority Socialist leaders.

Philip Scheidemann, who resigned the Chancellorship on June 1, 1919, refusing to sign the peace treaty, demands a thorough cleaning up of the Reichswehr, or imperial defense troops. Today he attacked the Minister of Defense, demanding radical changes in the cabinet and urged extreme punishment of all Ministers, officers and men concerned in the defection which made the Wolfgang Kapp coup d'etat possible.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, who is informed by members of the Assembly that the former Chancellor will lead a more bitter attack on Noske unless the latter takes the hint immediately and resigns his post. It is believed that President Ebert will try to shield Noske, but according to present indications regarding the growing strength of the Independent Socialists, he is more likely to admit that his Defense Minister bungled the work in a crisis.

Independent Socialists declare that Noske's dismissal is imperative. Herr Geyer, Independent Socialist member from Leipzig, said that the use of force against the Ebert policy was not probable unless the President displayed gross carelessness, such as endeavoring to retain Noske. Incidentally, Herr Geyer's party has polled many thousands of voters in the last few days.

It is believed here, to compel Ebert to make great concessions. When the Assembly convened with a full attendance of Reich members there was a notable lack of members of the parties of the Right. The part the striking workers played in paralyzing the rebellion was emphasized, perhaps to try to save the feeling of the Independent Socialists, from whom another rising, jointly with the Extreme Socialists or Spartacists, is not impossible.

Chancellor Bauer started the Assembly by declaring that von Lüttwitz was justified in increasing the Reichswehr and in registering a great armed force in view of the danger, which was tantamount to another war.

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During the session of the Assembly Herr Henke, leader of the Independent Socialists, asked Herr Noske where he had been when the Kapp forces had their hands at the Government's throat and why he did not "break their bones."

Seaplane Fall Kills 1, Hurts 3.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 19.—Norman C. Grimm of Everett, Mass., a naval machinist's mate, was killed and Lieutenant, Pilot, Brodfoot, passenger, and Roland Segbrecht, mechanic, were injured to-day in the fall of a seaplane into Pensacola Bay.

Slander Costs Woman \$3,750.

Mrs. Rose Levy's disposition to gossip cost her \$3,750 as a result of a suit in Queens County Supreme Court, which was decided yesterday by a jury before Justice Leander B. Faber in favor of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, of 307 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. Mrs. Levy, a wealthy resident of Waverly, N. Y., was accused by Mrs. Moore of making slanderous accusations before a group of women concerning the name of Mrs. Moore with that of a prominent Far Rockaway business man.

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Gordon & Dilworth
— REAL —
ORANGE MARMALADE

TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO OUST THE REDS

Continued from First Page.

Berlin, March 19.—Although most all, if not all, of the troops which formed the backbone of the revolt have left the city proper, disorders continued sporadically during Thursday night and Friday. Many additional casualties, both in killed and wounded, occurred during this period.

In addition to further shooting in which a number of persons were killed or maimed in front of the Hotel Adlon, three officers were shot dead and one officer was mortally wounded at one o'clock to-day by members of the security police stationed at the guard house at the Brandenburg Gate.

Hand Grenades and Rifles Used.

The police ordered an automobile bearing the officers, who were reported to have been members of the Baltic force which invaded Berlin, to halt. Thereupon a crowd surrounded the car and the officers opened fire with revolvers on civilians. An armed car appeared upon the scene and the soldiers in it threw hand grenades into the officers' car and simultaneously the police fired with their rifles upon it. The three officers fell dead and the other two were wounded. Unter den Linden was crowded at the time and the explosions of the grenades caused a panic. Civilians were wounded by the bursting missiles and were taken for medical aid into the Hotel Adlon.

In the early morning two persons were killed and seven were wounded in disorders which broke out in the city.

There was much disorder last night in the outlying sections of Berlin in the workers' districts east and north of the city.

In the semi-fashionable Schoenberg section twelve unarmed army officers leaving the city on a truck were dragged off the vehicle by a mob and severely beaten and several of them killed.

When the officers were being carried a mob first surrounded the truck and when they were riding. Some of the workers climbed up on the truck and disarmed the people from injuring the officers owing to the fact that they were not armed. The truck was permitted to proceed, but when it reached Klönnestrasse another mob dragged off the officers and beat them mercilessly.

100 Dead in Berlin Fightings.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—One hundred persons were killed and more than 200 others wounded in collisions in various quarters of Berlin, according to reports from the German capital. Eye witnesses of occurrences which took place outside the Town Hall relate disorders. Another report says 100 persons were killed in the fighting at the Brandenburg gate.

Leaders are being circulated in Hamburg in which the Independent Socialist party contradicts the rumor that it intends to proclaim a Soviet Republic there. According to a despatch from Hamburg, under today's date:

The despatch adds that fighting is proceeding in the town of Schleswig, seventy miles northwest of Hamburg, between regular and armed workers, and according to reports at hotel in Hamburg there seems to be no prospect of the troops surrendering.

A despatch received here from Dresden says an independent republic has been proclaimed in Vogtland. The Communist Heide has been appointed President, and with the Red Guards under the command of the Independent Socialist Party, the town is being held.

There is a report current that Noske had tendered his resignation to President Ebert, but the Government has not received as to its acceptance. Another report said that the Social Democrat, Center and Democrat parties had asked Noske to retain his post.

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WHITE FLAGS UP ON 3 GERMAN CRUISERS

Ship Captain a Suicide—
Rebels Win in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, March 19.—Government troops in the station here were disarmed this morning without bloodshed and sailors hoisted the white flag over the cruisers Schwarzwurg, Flensburg and Wittelsbach.

The captain of the Wittelsbach committed suicide by shooting.

SPARTACANS FAIL,
SAYS U. S. REPORT

No Americans or Other Foreigners Hurt in Revolt.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Messages received from Ellis P. Drensel, American Commissioner in Berlin, say the men behind the Kapp uprising were thoroughly discredited and that the attempt of the Spartacans to take advantage of the situation had failed.

Berlin despatches to the State Department report that so far as is known no Americans or other foreigners have been injured during the counter revolution," says a summary of the cables issued by the department.

These despatches state that the National Assembly on Monday will take up the question of granting amnesty to those who participated in the Kapp-revolt. Dr. Schiffer, who was Minister of Justice in the old Cabinet, is acting Chancellor of the Ebert Government.

KAPP'S OVERTHROW PLEASING TO PARIS

Real Test of Ebert Government to Come, Is Belief.

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PARIS, March 19.—The collapse of the Kapp revolution caused great satisfaction here. However, a more hopeful feeling will be taken in Paris if the German workers show a readiness to return to work in response to President Ebert's appeal, as this, it is believed here, would spell the end of Spartacism, as well as of militarism in Germany.

Wilhelm von Mayer-Kauffmann, German Charge d'Affaires in the French capital, officially informed Premier Millerand that the revolution apparently was ended, and Kapp's reports that a Soviet Government had been established in Berlin, whereas yesterday's reports seemed to indicate Germany again was in serious danger of Spartacism, today it looked as if this peril had been averted.

The real test of the Ebert Government's strength, however, will come in the next two days, when it will develop whether it can stop the general strike and overcome the efforts of the Independent Socialists to establish communism in Germany, as revealed in the proclamations the leaders are issuing in Berlin. French opinion is that the forthcoming Presidential election may involve Germany in further trouble.

The despatch adds that fighting is proceeding in the town of Schleswig, seventy miles northwest of Hamburg, between regular and armed workers, and according to reports at hotel in Hamburg there seems to be no prospect of the troops surrendering.

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ANTI-JEW AGITATORS INFLAMING BERLIN

Cartoons and Street Speakers Stir Up Ill Feeling.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 19.—A sudden and widespread revival of the anti-Semitic movement made itself felt to-day when at intervals throughout the day leaders were distributed protesting against the presence of Jews in public office and attempting to inflame the public mind by cartoons picturing the German people as starving in a cage, while well-fed and prosperous Jewish merchants look on and are made to say: "Don't feed the animals." Prominent Jewish residents are outspoken in expressing their serious apprehension over the recurrence of the movement at this time.

The Baltic troops, which made such a sanguinary departure from the city, are accused of taking a leading part in the agitation, and numerous inciting handbills are attributed to them. Among the anti-Semitic street speakers were Baltic officers and enlisted men.

Since the first German revolution in November, 1918, it has been estimated that about 50,000 Jews from Russia, Poland, Galicia and East Prussia have come to Berlin. The Jewish population of the capital now is estimated at 210,000 persons. The great influx of Jews stirred up feeling because of the wide-spread circulation of reports that many of the Jews were speculating in foodstuffs and other necessities and also operating as money lenders.

The Jews are generally keeping off the streets to-day. The recrudescence of the anti-Jewish movement is attributed by some to the attempt of the Conservatives to combat the growing strength of the radical elements, many leaders of which are Jews.

BUDAPEST, March 19 (Delayed).—A meeting of an anti-Semitic organization known as "Hungarians Awakening" there were addresses demanding the distribution of the property of Jews among Christians, and later a mob rushed through coffee houses in the city attacking Jews. Thirteen persons were seriously injured during the disorders.

JAPAN SEEKS SETTLEMENT.

Wants to Dispose of Shantung Question With China.

By the Associated Press.
Tokyo, March 19.—It is understood here that the Government has instructed Yukiichi Ohta, the Japanese Minister in Berlin, to begin negotiations immediately